

# The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

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NO. 24.

## Choice Poetry.

### Oh Breathe no More that Simple Air.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

Oh, breathe no more that simple strain,  
Though soft its mild notes swell;  
For it but heralds in, despair  
Within my heart's deep cell:  
And, oh, in happier, earlier days,  
Amidst gay fashion's throng;  
I have heard, from lips as fair as thine  
The echoes of light song:  
But, ah, so beautiful, so young,  
One evening fell asleep:  
Was carried home to God, while I,  
Was left alone—to weep.  
That well known strain has in my soul  
Renewed the dreams of youth;  
When every scene was bright arrayed  
In garb of faith and truth;  
And as I hear its melting tone,  
I think of happier hours,  
When life was strewn with buds of hope,  
And blooming fairy flowers:  
Then, all was bright and beautiful,  
But now those joys have fled:  
And she who warbled that sweet song  
Sleeps with the silent dead.  
I ask thee, then, can I unmove,  
Lies to that melting strain,  
Which brings the ideal of my soul  
Back to my view again?  
And, oh, blame not my falling tears,  
As I list unto thee,  
For though she's sleeping in the grave  
She's all the same to me:  
Then, oh, breathe not that simple air,  
It fills my soul with grief,  
But let me in forgetfulness  
Find solace and relief.

### WANDERING.

We meet thee not at eventide,  
Around the old hearth stone,  
Which years ago we sat before,  
Ere thou from home wert gone.  
We cherish still the memory dear,  
As oft we think of thee,  
And, sighing, wish that thou wert here,  
As thou wert wont to be.  
We see thee not within the ring,  
That group about the hearth,  
Nor hear thee now so sweetly sing  
As in the days of youth.  
When the young heart, so light and gay,  
Of life but little knew;  
Before thy feet had sought to stray,  
Or thou hadst bid adieu.

We long for thee, thou absent one,  
Beyond the blue sea's foam;  
At every night of setting sun,  
We hope thou wilt come home;  
And, once upon thy native shore,  
May thou but feel the spell  
Which tells thee that thou nevermore  
Wilt bid thy kin farewell.

## Miscellaneous.

### "God our Trust."

It has been said that Republics are ungrateful, and the saying, to our mind, is just. We are ungrateful. Of all other nations on the face of the globe, we are the most ungrateful, as a nation, to God! All other governments, in some formal manner identify themselves with the government of God—by recognizing His Supreme Majesty, either on their coin or their banners—their national escutcheon or their popular design. But with the great Republic of the West, in its professed desire to deal impartially with sects; we have almost forgotten to recognize God—to acknowledge His will and power, and conform our plans and purposes with His great design and end—Lately, however, and from the darkness which has enveloped the nation in civil, sanguinary war, a gleam of light sheds its glory on our path, and sorrow forces the nation now to a recognition of God. In this connection, and which has suggested these thoughts, we notice that the President of the U. S. Mint has recommended that upon all gold or silver coin hereafter to be issued from the Mint, the acknowledgment, "God our Trust,"

bestamped in endurable letters. We regard this suggestion as timely and proper. It behooves the nation to make this acknowledgment. It is fitting that it not only be stamped on the national coin, but that it be inscribed above the door of every public building, carved on every hearthstone, and impressed on every heart. Without the aid of God our present victories will only be fruitful of future battles. The nation must learn this sublime truth of trust in God. We must learn it now, when the knowledge can be gathered without effort or cost, or live to learn it when the inculcation of the great truth will only increase our misery.

### Husband and Wife.

Preserve the privacies of your house, your marriage state and your hearts from father, mother, brother, sister and all the world. Between you two, let no third person come to share the secret joy or grief that belongs to yourselves alone. Do you two with God's help, build your own quiet world—not allowing the dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let moments of affection, if they occur, be healed and forgotten in after moments and years of faithful, devoted love; but never let the wall of another's confidence be built up between you and your wife's or husband's heart. Promise this to yourselves and to each other. Renew the vow at "compensation; you will find your account in it; your souls will, as it were, grow together, and at last become as one. Ah, if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this all important secret, how many marriages would have been happier than, alas, they are!

Grief knits two hearts in closer bonds than happiness ever can; and common sufferings are far stronger links than common joys.

### A Thoughtless Boy Punished.

"I shall never forget" writes a correspondent of the Agriculturist, "an incident of my childhood by which I was taught to be careful not to wound the feelings of the unfortunate. A number of us school boys were playing by the roadside one Saturday afternoon, when the stage coach drove up to a neighboring tavern and the passengers alighted. As usual we gathered around it to observe them. Among the number was an elderly man with a cane, who got out with much difficulty, and when on the ground he walked with the most curious contortions. His feet turned one way, his knees another and his whole body looked as though the different members were independent of it and each other, and every one was making motions to suit itself. I unthinkingly shouted 'look at old rattle bones!' and the other boys took up the cry with mocking laughter, while the poor man turned his head with an expression of pain which I can never forget. Just then to my surprise and horror, my father came around the corner and immediately stepping up to the stranger, shook his hands warmly, and assisted him to walk to our house, which was but a little distance. I could enjoy no more play that afternoon and when tea time came, I would gladly have hid myself, but I knew that would be vain, and so tremblingly went into the sitting room. To my great relief, the stranger did not recognize me, but remarked pleasantly to my father as he introduced me, 'such a fine boy was surely worth saving.' How the words cut me to the heart. My father had often told me the story of a friend who had fallen into the river to save me as I was drowning while an infant, and who in consequence of a cold then taken, had been a cripple by inflammatory rheumatism; and this was the man who I had made a butt of ridicule, and a laughing stock for my companions. I tell you, boys and girls, I would give many dollars to have the memory of that event taken away. If ever you are tempted as I was, remember that while no good can come of sport whereby the feelings of others are wounded, you may be laying up for yourselves painful recollections that will not leave you for a lifetime."

### Singing School.

The editor of the Montgomery Democrat thus sublimely over this old-fashioned institution: Of the old-fashioned singing-schools how much has been said and sung! Great institutions were they; arrangements charmingly suggestive of fun, frolic, snow, starlight, love, laughter, belles, and allowable "benders." Those singing-schools "away out in the country" we mean—held in the only church—and that a small one—within a circuit of 20 miles. They made the church the weekly trysting-place of each "paired off" couple for miles around; they made it the center of gravity for the old folks to get to for a shake of hands; they made it a grand gathering place, where matters practical could be talked over, matters sentimental could be sighed over, and matters musical could be sung over and over. How many sang themselves from Old Hundred to matrimony! What plans and partnerships for the future sprung from the rides which William and Mary Ann had to and from the singing school! They went to church to learn to sing, and they only learned soft sawder. They went in single harness and came back in double, with the usual promises never to kick over the traces or shatter the matrimonial dashboard. And Mary Ann's spit curl was accordingly sobered back, and William worked the old farm till he went to Congress or Canada.

### An Irish Solomon.

In Cincinnati, Patrick Lyon and Hans Heidebeck occupy the same house, and one night each family received an augmentation of its numerical force. In fact, three well-springs of pleasure appeared, of which Patrick claimed the majority. But the foolish old nurse wished to contemplate the relative beauty of the cherubs and the three became hopelessly mixed. There was a muddle as complete and impenetrable as political affairs at two o'clock on the day of nine conventions. But the mother wit of the Irishman solved the difficulty. He was entitled to two of the children anyhow, and two he would take, and if either of them when grown up should talk Dutch he would repudiate its paternity and lay claim to the third. The Dutchman coincided with the idea, and clasped his bosom the remaining child, resolved to watch for the first indication of the brogue that was to change his paternal love to unmitigated disgust. In this manner the strange question was settled, and well settled, too, the Irishman thinks.

### Saying Good Night to God.

The hour had come for retiring, and a sweet little girl was bidding good night to the family, while her nurse was waiting for her at the parlor door. She climbed her father's knee to tell him how much she loved him, and to kiss him good night. Her mother, after embracing her, whispered, "You will not forget your prayers?" "Oh, no, mamma, dear, I love to say good-night to God, too!"

The debt of the Confederate Government is eight hundred millions of dollars, and the Charleston Mercury estimates the yearly current expenses of the Government in the future at eighty-four millions, or about seven thousand dollars a year to each man, woman and child, white and black, in the twelve millions of population, eight or nine times as much as any tax ever levied in South Carolina.

### Soldiers' Wives.

Fanny Fern never wrote two paragraphs which contained more touching truth than those which follow. We transfer them to our columns, hoping that their sentiments may find a response in the hearts of those who read the SENTINEL, while they muse of the absent ones now subjected to the temptations of the camp and dangers of the fight:

What an immense amount of heroism among this class passes unnoticed, or is taken as a matter of course; not only in the most righteous war which we are waging, but in those of all past time. For the soldier, he has his comrades about him, should he to shoulder; he has praise if he do well; he has honorable mention and pitying tears if he fall nobly striving. But alas! for the soldier's wife! Even an officer's wife, who has sympathizing friends, who has comforts and many of the luxuries of life; whose children's future is provided for if their father fall; what hours of dreadful suspense and anxiety must she pass, even in these favorable circumstances? How hard for her! But for the wife of the poor soldier, who in giving her husband to her country has given everything; who knows not whether the meal she and her little ones are eating may not be the last for many a hungry—desolate—day; who has no friend to say "well done," as the lagging weeks of suspense creep on, and she stands bravely as her post, keeping wait and starvation at bay; imagination busy among the heaps of dead and wounded, or traveling the wretched prison decks and shuddering at the thought of their denouement; keeping down her sobs, as her little daughter trustfully offers up her nightly prayers for dear papa to come home; or when her "for dear papa, just old enough to read, traces slowly with his fingers the long list of killed and wounded, 'so we if father's wife is there,' shrouding her eyes from the possible future of her children should her strength give out under the pressure of want and anxiety; no friend to turn to when her hand is pained with labor; no waving banners, nor martial music, nor one procession to chronicle her valorous deeds; none but God and her own brave heart to witness her noble, unaided struggle; when I think of these solitary women scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land, my heart warms towards them; and I would fain hold them up in their silent struggle, for all the world to admire.

When the history of this war shall be written, (and that cannot be soon) let the historian, what else soever he may forget, forget not to chronicle this sublime valor of the heartbroken, all over our struggling land. A good joke is related of an individual of intemperate habits and a vivid imagination. The two qualities combined often had a curious effect upon his mind and led sometimes to curious results. On one occasion he had been carousing with some boon companions, until late in the evening, when he staid for home "pretty well how come you so." After sundry gyrations and performing many evolutions he laid down in any military work, he reached his home, where he found his wife in bed, and a glowing fire in the stove. His wife that day had assumed the care of a brood of young ducks, whose natural protector had been killed by a vicious dog. The ducks had been placed in a basket and put behind the stove that they might be kept warm. The heat arising from the fire also had its effect upon Jim, and he soon experienced a peculiar sensation in the region of the stomach; getting up hurriedly, he retired behind the stove, where nature worked its own relief, easing him somewhat from the effects of his potations; the ducks being frightened at the deluge poured upon them, began to "quack," "quack," "quack." Jim started back in fright, and resumed his seat, from which he was soon forced again to retire, to undergo the same evacuating process, to the utter discomfort of the ducks, as they again uttered their peculiar cries. Jim was now really frightened, and called loudly for his wife, who hastily descended, and inquired the cause of his alarm.

"Why, husband, what is the matter, are you sick?" "Matter! something awful, and if you guess as full of ducks as mine, I guess you would be sick, too."

"Why, you dunce, how could you have ducks in your stomach. You have been dreaming."

"This no dream. You will find evidence to the contrary behind the stove. Examine that basket, and you will find it full of ducks, all of which just came from my stomach."

### Our Home.

Our home, our country, is heaven, where there are no sorrows, no fears, no troubles; this world is the place of evil travail and pilgrimage, and, at the best, our inn. In my father's house there are many mansions, many mansions, instead of an inn; and my Saviour himself hath not declined to be my harbingers. He is gone before me to prepare a place for me. I will, therefore, content myself with the inconvenience of a very short journey, for my accommodations will be admirable when I come to my home, that heavenly Jerusalem, which is the place of my rest and happiness.—Sir Matthew Hale.

A member of the Legislature now in session at Indianapolis, who had been "coughed down" on several occasions, offered a resolution instructing the doorkeeper to buy twenty dollars worth of cough medicine for the use of the members.

### Cutting off a Dog's Tail at the Wrong End.

Abner was a quiet peaceable sort of a live Yankee, who lived on the farm on which his father had lived before him, and was generally considered a pretty cute sort of a fellow—always ready with a trick, whenever it was of the least utility; yet when he did play off his tricks, 'twas done in such an innocent manner that his victim could do no better than take it all in good part.

Now, it happened that one of Abner's neighbors sold a farm to a tolerable green specimen of a Dutchman.

Von Wom Schlopp had a dog, as Dutchmen often have, and which had, since leaving his "fader lant," become sufficiently civilized not only to appropriate the soil he was common stock, but had progressed so far in the good work as to obtain his dinners from various sheep-folds on the same principle.

When Abner discovered this propensity in the canine department of the Dutchman's family, he called over to his new neighbors to enter complaint, which wisdom he accomplished in the most natural manner in the world.

"Well, Von, your dog's been killing my sheep."

"Ya—dat ish bad—he is von goot dog—ya—dat ish very bad."

"Sartin it's bad, and you will have to stop him."

"Ya—ya—dat ish allas goot—but Ich weiss nicht."

"What's that you say—he was nipped? Wal, now, look here, old Klier, mekio's no use—crop him—cut his tail close off—back up to the trunk—thar'll cure him."

"'At is dat?" exclaimed the Dutchman, while a faint ray of intelligence crept over his features. "Ya, dat ish goot—dat cure von sheep shetel, eh?"

"Sartin it will—he'll never touch sheep meat again in this world."

"Don come mit me—he von mity goot dog, all de way from Yarmany; Ich so take one five dollar—but come mit me and hold his tail. Ich chop him off."

"Sartin, I'll hold his tail if you want me to cut it out close."

"Ya, dat ish right, Ich make him von goot dog. Here, Blitzen, come right here, von sheep shetel weskul—Ich chop your tail in one two pieces."

The dog obeyed the summons, and the master tied his feet fore and aft, for fear of accident, and placing the tail in the Yankee's hand, requested him to lay it across a small block of wood.

"Chock up," said Abner, as he drew the butt of the tail close over the log.

"'At is dat? Now, you tief sheep! Ich leasus you better luck," and he raised the axe.

It descended, and as it did so, Abner, with characteristic presence of mind, brought Blitzen's neck over the log, and the head rolled over on the other side.

"Wal, I sww," said Abner, with apparent astonishment, as he dropped the headless trunk of the dog, "that was a loote too close."

"Mina goot!" exclaimed the Dutchman, "you shut out him off de wrong end."

All Fools' Day in the Army.

A special correspondent of the New York Tribune, tells the following story how a portion of the "Grand Army" was "April fooled." The correspondence is dated Wednesday, April 1.

Last night at one o'clock the right wing of the army was aroused, and several brigades put under arms to meet the enemy, who was reported to be advancing on the Hartwood road. The report was brought in by Lieut. Col. Thompson, who was acting officer of the day. After the entire left wing had been stirred up by the alarm, Lieut. Col. Thompson said he could not trace the report to any definite source, but he had no doubt the enemy was rapidly advancing. The outer pickets had been driven in, and 5,000 cavalry and six pieces of artillery were near the inner line on the Hartwood road. Gen. Couch meantime had sent out a small scout of cavalry, which returned before daylight and reported all quiet and that they could discover no cause for alarm.

It will be remembered to-day is "All Fools' day." Col. Thompson doubtless "dreamed he was a boy again," and suddenly waking in the delusion, started the "big scare" simply to fool somebody. The movement was "entirely successful," and thousands of men were called from their comfortable quarters into the cold night air to fight the phantom troops which in the dreamy imagination of the frightened officer were marching upon our lines.

If in the records kept on high Col. Thompson is held responsible for the curses of the men he thus unwittingly disturbed, he need not be astonished if on the page for April 1, 1863, an unusually large balance foots up against him.

Yesterday afternoon, the guard at the bridge stopped an Irish woman crossing into Virginia because there was a strong aroma of liquor about her, while she appeared perfectly sober. After a long search, they discovered the "ardent" in closed in two bladders and worn as false breasts, which looked to the casual observer so natural that the officer making the search was upon the point of permitting her to pass with her patent mother's milk undisturbed.—Washington Star.

A story is told of a Michigan soldier, in Virginia, who was accused of stealing a goose, from a rebel. He was brought up for trial, and admitted taking the goose, but pleaded, in extenuation, that he caught it in the act of hissing the American flag, and arrested it for treason.

### Masonic Speech of an Indian.

At a Masonic banquet given in Chicago, Ill., in September last, Ely S. Parker, a chief of the Six Nations, and a practicing lawyer of Galena, Ill., delivered a speech which is thus spoken of, in an article in the Masonic Journal:

"One speech of the evening, as also an incident attending it, deserves more particular mention. It was that of Brother Sir Knight Parker, a grandson of Red Jacket, and his successor of the Six Nations. He is a full blooded chief, but highly educated and an eloquent speaker. I shall not attempt even an outline of his speech, for, if reproduced, it should be with its charms of action and utterance, which very few white men can equal. He spoke of himself as almost a lone remnant of what was once a noble race; of his struggle in coming to manhood, and in seeing his race disappearing as the dew before the morning sun. As he found his race thus wasting away, he asked himself, 'Where shall I find home and sympathy when our last council-fire is extinguished?'"

"I said I will knock at the door of Masonry, and see if the white race will recognize me as they had my ancestors, when we were strong and the white man weak. I knocked at the door of the Blue Lodge, and found brotherhood around its altar. I knelt before the great light chapter, and found companionship beneath the royal arch. I entered the encampment and found valiant knights willing to shield me here without regard to race or nation. I went further, I knelt at the cross of my Saviour and found Christian brotherhood, the crowning charity of the Masonic tie. I am most happy to meet you in the grand councils of the gathering and sit with you at this festive board, to share these greetings and hospitalities. I feel assured that when my grass is run out, and I shall follow the footsteps of my departed race, Masonic sympathies will cluster around my coffin and drop in my lonely grave the evergreen acacia, sweet emblem of a better meeting. If my race shall disappear from the continent, I have the consoling hope that our memory will not perish. If the deeds of my ancestors shall not live in story, their memories remain in the names of your towns and rivers and cities, and will call up memories otherwise forgotten."

Few eyes could withhold the tears, as he poured forth in words like these the utterance of a full heart. Silence for a time prevailed after he sat down, when he arose and said: "I have in my possession a memento which I highly prize; I wear it near my heart. It came from my ancestors to me as their successor in office. It was a present from Washington to my grandfather, Red Jacket, when your nation was in its infancy. You will be glad to see and handle it, and I should do wrong were I not to give you the opportunity."

As he spoke thus, he removed the wampum from his neck, and drew from his bosom a large massive medal, in oval form, some seven inches by five, and it passed from hand to hand, along the tables. On one side of the medal was engraved, in full length, the figures of two chiefs—Red Jacket, in costume, presenting the pipe of peace, and Washington, with right hand extended as in the act of receiving it. On the other side were the Masonic emblems, with the date, 1793, if memory is correct.

Losses of a Single Rebel.

The loss of private property in the South, since the commencement of the rebellion, has been immense. Thousands who were millionaires before the war began, are now almost beggars, while the poorer classes everywhere are almost at the point of starvation. We have a single instance: The rebel General Gideon J. Pillow says he has lost, since the war began, 400 negroes; 4 gin houses, worth 10,000 each; 100,000 pounds of bacon; 2,000 hogs; 500 head of cattle; 2,100 bales of cotton, burned by his own government, besides the destruction of his houses and the desolation of his plantations by the Federal armies. The losses of this single individual, at a moderate estimate, amount to the large sum of \$600,000—what, then, must be the grand total of individual loss throughout the entire South?

Love Rules the Court.

A Jury in Texas lately acquitted a man on the charge of horse stealing, although the crime was clearly proven against him, simply because he stole the horse to elope with his sweetheart, who was present in court during the trial, and waiting to marry him if acquitted. The jurors had probably all been in love themselves, at one period or another of their lives, and there was not perhaps one of them but what would have done the same thing, in their young days, if they could not have got their wives without.

Read and Rail.

An irate old stage coachman, discontented on the relative merits of the "road" and the "train" thus expressed himself:

"If a stage coach gets a hupsette, or may be loses a wheel, you gets a fall, and bruises yer eye, or may be, breaks a limb; but there ye're; ye sees yer, and ye picks yer up, and conveys yer to hospital. But them railway concerns—meet with an accident there, and all I axes is, Where are yer?"

Living.—"How one half of the world live has over been a mystery to the other half," says the proverb. It is a great mystery with a great many people now a-days to make out how they live to get along themselves, saying nothing about other people.

### Death of an Indian Chief at Washington.

Yellow Wolf, chief of the Kiowa Indians, and who was sent here as one of the delegates to see the President, died on Saturday evening, at the Washington House, after a short illness, and was buried yesterday afternoon, at the request of the surviving Indians, "as the white brethren were." The Government furnished the coffin, which was a very fine one. About half an hour before the breath left the deceased, his companions commenced to paint his face, hands, and feet, with red paint, and then securing new clothing and new blankets, they arrayed the dying chief in them.

A few moments before expiring, Yellow Wolf sent to Major S. G. Colley, the Indian agent for that and other tribes, and taking the agent's hands, said to him: "We have come a great way to see our Great Father, and make peace. I have seen the big Father, and am at peace with every one—with the Great Spirit and with the Great Father—and I am now going to lie down and sleep with him here."

As soon as the chief expired, his companions took his bow and arrows and broke them in half. They were then made up in a bundle, together with his other effects, and will be buried with him, as also will his buffalo robes and blankets, and all that he owned at the time of his death. A large silver medal, a present from President Jefferson to Yellow Wolf's ancestors, will be buried with him also. This appears almost ridiculous, as it has been handed down from father to son since the days of President J., and is a connecting link between the present and the past which should be placed in charge of the Government. But the Indians insist upon its interment with Yellow Wolf, and the agents do not desire to offend them by a refusal.

Yellow Wolf was nearly fifty years of age, and Major Colley, the agent of the tribe, and of the Indians in their section, says he is a serious loss, as he was always disposed to peace, and ruled his people justly but firmly. Another strange fact connected with his death is, that when the delegation was about leaving their western homes, the family of Yellow Wolf implored him not to leave, and were so persistent in their efforts to induce him to remain, as to follow the delegation for miles, and with tears and lamentations, vainly endeavoring to dissuade him from going.—Washington Star, 6th.

A Kind Act.

How sweet is the remembrance of a kind act! As we rest on our pillow or rise in the morning, it gives us delight. We have performed a good deed to a poor man; we have made the widow's heart rejoice; we have dried the orphan's tears. Sweet, oh, sweet the thought! There is a luxury in remembering the kind act. A storm careered about our heads, all as black as midnight—but the sunshine is in our bosom—the warmth is felt there, the act rejoices the heart, and giveth delight inexpressible. Who will not be kind? Who will not be good? Who will not visit those who are afflicted in body or mind? To spend an hour among the poor and depressed, "Is worth a thousand passed. In pomp and ease—is present to the last."

A Good Man's Wish.

I freely confess to you that I would wish, when I am laid down in my grave, to have some one in his manhood stand over me and say, "There lies one who was a real friend to me, and privately warned me of the dangers of the young; no one knew it, but he aided me in the time of need; I owe what I am to him." Or else to have some widow, with choking utterance, telling her children, "There is your friend and mine."

A woman was brought before the Recorder of Albany, not long ago, charged with some misdemeanor. She assured his Honor she was a respectable woman, and not at all capable of the offense imputed.

"Where do you reside?" inquired the Judge. "In New York," said the lady. "Whom do you know there?" mention some respectable person of your acquaintance. "The lady gave the names of nearly all the eminent criminal lawyers in Gotham. "Very respectable gentlemen," said his Honor, smiling—"but not very respectable associates for a lady."

MAKING OUT A SUPPER.—Mr. Brown, called in at a neighbor's and was urged to take supper, which he did, the old lady all the while saying—"I'm afraid, Mr. Brown, you will not make a supper; you have eaten nothing—do eat some more." After he had stepped out, he heard the old lady say to her husband, "Why, I do declare, I should think Mr. Brown had not eaten anything for a month."

Life is a constant struggle for riches which we must soon leave behind. They seem given to us as the curse gives a plaything to a child, to amuse it until it falls asleep.

A Physician of Cincinnati, who had lost his morning's milk from the front area, recently put an emetic in the pitcher and the next morning discovered a policeman, a little distance from his house, making his "returns."

The bow loses its spring that is always bent; and the mind will never do much unless it sometimes does nothing.

The country is a sugar-plum, which should be taken when we want the bitter pill of city life to go down early.

We pass our lives in regretting the past, complaining of the present, and indulging false hopes of the future.

Four Loyal Women Trouble a Bitternut Meeting.

THEY CARRY THE STARS AND STRIPES TO THE MEETING AND DEFENDED THEM. At Brewersville, Jennings county, Indiana, some days ago, a Bitternut meeting, called to denounce the "Abolitionists," had an experience which was not promised in the bills. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus narrates the incident:

"While the meeting, composed of some fifty persons, was in session, four young ladies of the place, who were passing to the post office for mail matter, had their attention attracted by the coarse appearance and rudeness of the conservative gentlemen present, and as each of these women have brothers who have borne the burden and heat of the day in their country's service, they thought it would not be impairing their own dignity to chase them from the house and take possession of it themselves. To think, with them, was to act, and they immediately repaired to a place where the old 'Stars and Stripes' were deposited, and bore that emblem of liberty aloft, on the breeze. Moving forward in file they arrived at the school-house, the 'conservatives' giving way at their approach; they entered, bearing with them that banner which has been so often baptized in blood, even the blood of their own brothers. 'At this unlooked for act on the part of the women, the convention was filled with indignation, and after a little consultation and some audible mutterings, one of 'Jeff's' champions charged the flag with a butternut, which he succeeded in pinning to it. The ladies coolly held their fire until said hero was through, and asked, 'who will dare to remove that butternut?' when they advanced and one of them pulled it off and threw it into his face, at which he gave way crest-fallen. At this juncture one of the sires suggested that as they could not transact business there, (that is, so near that offensive banner,) they had better repair to Nature's own temple; they accordingly retired to the hill side north of the town, not, however, until there had been a sharp skirmish between the ladies and one Mr. Byrnes. The ladies armed themselves with bills of wood, and bravely stood in front of their flag, to which the enemy was attempting to attach a butternut. Thus, the patriotic women remained master of the field, while the traitors slunk away defeated."

THE WAY THEY TREAT TRAITORS IN BALTIMORE.—Some of the purse-proud corporations in Baltimore, with the landlords of the aristocratic nests of secessionists known as fashionable hotels, were recently ordered to display the glorious flag of the stars and stripes from some prominent portion of their buildings. In order to show their contempt of the order, some of them flung to the wind specimens of the dirtiest and most dilapidated flags they could procure. This was at once recognized as an insult by the Provost Marshal of the city; who immediately issued an order to the effect, that decent respect should be shown by displaying flags of decent and cleanly appearance, thus giving to the stars and stripes all the glory which belonged to the good old emblem. And further, those who refused to comply with this order, were to have such flags furnished to them, and the amount collected from the building over which they were to be displayed.

Terrible Crime.

Boston, April 9.—Charles L. Stackpole is under examination in Beverly, charged with administering arsenic in food to his father, mother and two sisters. One of his sisters died, but it is thought that the rest of the family will recover. The alleged criminal is but 21 years old, and his motive for the act is said to be to get possession of his father's property.

It is said that more than one thousand couples were united in holy wedlock in Great Britain on the same day of the Prince's wedding, March 10. They evidently felt a pride in having their marriage date with that of the heir of the British throne. The marriage of the Prince occurring during Lent, the Archbishop of Canterbury gave a dispensation for its observance on the day of the wedding.

The burthen of all the Richmond papers is an exhortation to the people of the South to raise articles of food, instead of cotton.

Before the adjournment of the Virginia Legislature a resolution was passed, appealing to every farmer to raise provisions beyond the usual amount and enjoining frugality in the use of food.

All the contracts for iron-roads (twelve in all) have been awarded. The prices for them will range from \$880,000 to \$400,000. They are to be finished and added to the navy in about six months.

General Toombs has resigned his position in the Southern army, and he says he cannot longer hold a commission under Davis with advantage to the country, or honor to himself.

A Yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by waggish friends, who, however, gave him no knife. "This is a funny cheese, Uncle Joe," said he, "where shall I cut it?" "Cut it where you like,"

"Very well," said the Yankee, coolly putting it under his arm, "I'll cut it at home."

The head of a pure old man, like a mountain-top, whitens as it gets nearer heaven.



## A Good and Wholesome Law.

The Legislature of Ohio has before it and will probably enact into a law, the following bill to punish soldiers of that State who desert from the army, and also those who entice them to desert or attempt to resist the execution of the Conscription law: A Bill to disfranchise deserters and other persons convicted of infamous crimes.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That any officer or soldier that heretofore has been, or hereafter may be convicted by any lawful tribunal, convened under the authority of the United States or State of Ohio, of the crime of deserting the service of the United States or of the State of Ohio, shall be held and considered as having been convicted of an infamous crime, within the meaning of section 4, article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and after such conviction shall be excluded from the privilege of voting at any election held under authority of this State.

Section 2. That any person who shall be convicted under the provisions of the 24th or 25th sections of the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, "enrolling and calling out the National forces, and other purposes," of the crime of procuring or enticing, or attempting to procure or entice, a soldier in the service of the United States, or of the State of Ohio, to desert, or of resisting any draft, or counselling or aiding any person to resist any such draft, or of assaulting or obstructing any officer in making such draft, or in the performance of any service in relation thereto, shall likewise be held and considered as having been convicted of an infamous crime, within the meaning of section 4, article 5, of the Constitution of the State of Ohio, and after such conviction shall be excluded from the privilege of voting at any election held under authority of this State.

Section 3. This act to be in force from and after the passage thereof.

**THE IRON-CLADS.**—The correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, from Admiral Dupont's fleet, confirms the statements of our special correspondent in relation to the small amount of injury received by the iron-clad fleet in the recent attack upon the Rebel works:

Neither the Ironsides nor any of the monitors were penetrated through their iron plating by the rebel fire. This is a very important fact which should not be lost sight of; for upon this single fact we can ground a reasonable hope of success hereafter, for, rest assured, the assault upon Charleston will be commenced all in good time. I do not say re-commenced, because, in my estimation the grand attack is yet to come off. It is not conceivable that after weary months of preparation, and of drilling, and of gathering up supplies, an enterprise of so much magnitude, and upon which so many national interests necessarily attend, would have been abandoned after two hours' fighting. It is not conceivable that Admiral Dupont could be scared away from a feasible project by a little ill-success in the beginning, especially when the likelihood of it was foreseen, as it was in this instance. It is not conceivable that he would not be jealous of the reputation for skill, daring and experience, which he has built up for himself by years of faithful public service. Nor is it conceivable, supposing we had seen the end of the Charleston campaign, that it would have been permitted to close ingloriously with the sinking of one vessel and some dozen casualties to human life. If the programme was felt to be so near a close, there would have been, at least, another day's hard fighting, for appearance sake; the orchestra, after so much preliminary turning up and twisting of keys, would not have separated without one glorious overture.

**ROSCERANS' POLICY.**—A recent letter from Murfreesboro to the St. Louis Republican says:

"General Roscerans' policy is the sure and true one in a war like this. He might rush ahead faster, and drive over the country here, and be driven back there. But he prefers to go slowly; he gets ready, and then he goes to stay. His men appreciate this, and so do his opponents, and the rebellious people hereabout. With such a base of supplies, well protected, as here at Nashville, his divisions will make raids over this country for a hundred miles, without fear of reverse, even if not thought best to make a general advance. One of the great merits of our General is his sureness. That he has never been compelled to fall back in his campaigns heretofore may be partly the result of circumstances, but mainly is owing, I think, to his caution."

## Important Correspondence with the British Government.

A correspondence between our own Government and the British has been going on for several weeks, touching and concerning the pirate Alabama and sister ships of a predatory character. This correspondence has culminated in an intimation that the fitting out of more armed vessels in British ports to prey upon our commerce would be regarded as an unfriendly act towards the United States, and the explicit information that under the instructions of the President, the Secretary of State had to enter a solemn protest against this business. Practical and wise; however, the Secretary, alluding to the fact that a large number of ships were building for Rebel account in English yards, offered to become their purchaser at contractor or other prices.

## A Valuable Windfall.

A letter from Vicksburg, says: That "it is an ill wind which blows nobody any good," was finely illustrated in the gale, which a few nights since, caused such a commotion among boats, steamboat chimneys and other objects. In blowing us against the shore, it blew off at Vicksburg, and tore the steamer Vicksburg from her moorings, and carried her along with 2,000 bales of cotton, directly into the arms of Farragut below. The cotton was speedily transferred to loyal craft, and as the Vicksburg was galeless from the want of machinery, she was burned up. The prize money which this fell into the hands of the lucky captor is a very handsome little amount—sufficient to afford a moderate competence for everybody on board, from the Admiral to the scullion.

Twelve thousand Federal soldiers have just been fully exchanged, and will soon join their various regiments.



## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, April 21, 1863.

There will be preaching in the United Presbyterian Church, on next Sabbath, at 11 o'clock, by Rev. Wm. CARLILE.

**RAILROAD CHANGE.**—The trains now leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M., the morning train making Harrisburg and Philadelphia connections, and the afternoon with Baltimore. A change on the Northern Central has made this arrangement here necessary.

The Adams dragoons will parade at Gettysburg, on Saturday the 9th day of May next, at 10 o'clock. Every member is expected to be on parade, on that day, or the Company will be disbanded and the arms required to be delivered up. By order of A. HILL MCCREARY, Captain.

Mr. D. K. Snyder, as Administrator, has sold the mansion property of the late Col. Baltzer Snyder, in Leidersburg, to Mr. Philip H. Houck, for \$800 cash.

## Gov. Curtin.

Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania, sent in a patriotic message to the Legislature, on Wednesday last, previous to its adjournment, in which he recapitulated different evidences of the loyalty and indomitable energy of our glorious State, in furnishing aid and comfort to the Government in this unholy rebellion, setting forth in glowing colors what she has already done, and can yet do, in crushing the rebellion. To the Governor we are indebted much, very much, for the high position Pennsylvania now holds. As a contemporary remarks:

"Under the administration of Governor Curtin, Pennsylvania has been placed in the front rank of the loyal States of the North; and notwithstanding the immense drain upon her resources for men and money, under his guidance, the credit of the Commonwealth is established on a basis hitherto unknown. He has been ever active, earnest and zealous in the performance of his arduous duties, sacrificing his health and all the comforts of life to the great cause of the country; and his administration will be referred to as constituting the brightest page in the history of our good old Commonwealth."

Gov. Curtin, in his message, formally declines a re-nomination by his party for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth in the next campaign. He will go abroad, at the expiration of his term of office, to fill an honorable position the President has tendered him, that of Minister to Spain, which he has accepted, and we hope his health may be restored in its sunny climate.

## Amended Stamp Duties.

The following are some of the amendments to the Act of Congress of 1862, as made by the Supplement passed March 3d, 1863, in reference to the Stamp duties:

Promissory Notes, Orders for Payment of Money, Notes on Demand, &c.

Amount.	23 days.	63 days.	93 days.
From \$ 20 to \$200.....	01	C2	03
" 200 to 400.....	02	01	06
" 400 to 600.....	03	06	09
" 600 to 800.....	04	08	12
" 800 to 1000.....	05	10	15
By the month:			
From \$ 20 to \$200.....	04	05	10
" 200 to 400.....	08	12	20
" 400 to 600.....	12	18	30
" 600 to 800.....	16	21	40
" 800 to 1000.....	20	30	50
4 mos. and 3 days.	75 mos.	and 3 days,	or less.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**—The following handsome acknowledgment has been received from the Secretary of the U. S. Christian Commission. It will be gratifying to the friends of the Sick and Wounded Soldiers who contributed to this noble and patriotic object. "We say to the members of the Vocal Quartette and Quaver Clubs—Well done! You will carry with you the blessings and heartfelt thanks of many a poor soldier whom this money has gone to relieve."

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA, April 8th, 1863.  
T. D. CARSON, Esq., Dear Sir—yours of April 6th, welcome alike for the kind confidence in the Christian Commission it expressed, and for the generous sum to aid in the great work for our sick and wounded soldiers it enclosed, was received this day. The amount, ONE HUNDRED AND TEN DOLLARS AND TWENTY-CENTS, will be duly acknowledged in the papers.

Please convey to the persons engaged in the Concert, and accept for yourself, the thanks of the Commission.

Very truly yours,  
W. E. BOARDMAN, Secy.

**WAR WITH ENGLAND.**—The light at Charleston gives us peace with England for at least one year. It demonstrated the fact that twenty or thirty of our iron-clads can destroy all of the present navy of England without being at all damaged by any English cannon. This fact is a bull plodding England to keep the peace with us for one year at least, even with her enormous facilities for the construction of iron-clads.

An expedition against the "Snake" Indians, in Oregon, is planned for this summer. Seventy transportation wagons and four hundred mules have been purchased for the use of the expedition. The ruthless slayers of women in that region will most assuredly be cleared out by the Oregonians, who display much enterprise in Indian hunting, as well as in everything else they undertake.

## Letter from the Army.

CAMP 1ST REGIMENT, P. R. C., Fairfax Station, Va., April 13, '63.

Dear Sentinel.—What from almost every part of the army resolutions have been published denouncing the traitors and cowards at home, I believe there has been none sent from this corps, from the fact that we have always considered these home traitors beneath our notice. Yet, now that they are beginning to show their hands in earnest, it is high time we let them know what sympathy exists for them in this part of the army. We are told that Judas Iscariot betrayed his master with a kiss, and for thirty pieces of silver sold his Lord, thus he accomplished his desire. What was the result? Hanged by a guilty conscience, and shunned by those whose tool he had become, he went forth and hanged himself, thus meeting out to himself the ignominious death he so richly deserved. Thus we have the history of a traitor of olden times.

To-day we have springing up through the North a horde of traitors, who, Judas-like, desire to betray their country and their friends; forgetting every feeling of pride and respect for their country, in which they have enjoyed the blessings of a free government, and by which they have been protected, they, adder-like, in turn, are trying to strike a deadly blow at the country, while it is striving to maintain itself against a band of traitors in arms. How appropriate their boasted title, "Knights of the Golden Circle." By dropping the first letter K, we have the full meaning of this title, viz: "Kings," during which they held their meetings, and plot together their hellish designs, shunning the day because "their deeds are evil," shrinking from the gaze of honest, law-abiding citizens, much after the manner of a dog, who having poisoned his last meal from a neighboring sheep-fold, seeks to hide himself in the extremities of his kennel. Golden, in honor of the gold furnished them by the arch traitor Jeff Davis to further his plans, to buy those whom cupidity may tempt to join their ranks, and to purchase arms and munitions, to carry out their infernal programme; and Circle, because, having secretly cherished their plans until those who deemed it their duty to fly to the defense of their country in her hour of peril, had left their bones for that purpose, and wisely deeming it imprudent to vent their traitorous slugs until they found themselves comparatively safe at home, they suddenly encircle the North with their Societies, belching forth their poisonous venom. Their ranks are strengthened by persons who thus cowardly attempt to escape the draft, who thus hope to escape being compelled to take up arms in defense of their country; they have not the nerve to face the enemy, the sound of the shrill flying bullet is a music they do not like, and they would much rather see their lands confiscated and their country ruled by the "chivalry of the South," than risk their precious lives in its defence. How shall we regard such persons? Their very cowardice prevents us from thinking of them as an enemy; to pity them would be a great waste of friendly feeling bestowed on unworthy objects; there is nothing to be feared from such persons; if they are too cowardly to fight for their country, they are also too cowardly to fight against it. Let every loyal man scorn them, let their names be published in every loyal paper in the North, that they may become a by-word through the land. As for the "Knights of the Golden Circle," let their names be printed on handbills, at the foot of which place the names of Judas Iscariot and Benedict Arnold, let the names of the Knights head the list, showing that although Judas and Arnold were of the same order, yet they were but inferior actors compared with their friends of modern date. Let these bills be placed on every corner, lane and by-way throughout the North, that every man and woman may read them, and every school boy's breast may swell with honest indignation at their mention. This is what we think of them; we are able to lay our hands upon them, we should probably practice a little sharp-shooting upon their reprobate carcasses, for the benefit of Uncle Sam.

Yours, &c.,  
L. R. N.

Governor Curtin, in view of the exigency of the public service, has suggested to the President a plan of garrisoning the defenses of Washington with militia, that the veteran soldiers now in that department might be spared for more important and pressing duties in the field. To this end, he offered to forward twenty thousand militia, and asked that about five thousand volunteers who have had the necessary experience be distributed among the militia, to render the latter force equivalent for all practical purposes, to the same number of volunteers sent to the field. It is not known whether this patriotic offer has been accepted, but it meets with the favor of the President.

We direct the attention of our friends who purchase Plumbing Materials to the Advertisement in another column, of Mr. Charles Mullikin, Importer and Wholesaler in Plumbers' Materials, at No. 520 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Commercial's Washington letter intimates that President Lincoln is not pleased with the culmination of the six months' preparation for the reduction of Charleston into two two hours' fighting. It is not secret, says the letter, that the reconnaissance which accomplished so little is to be followed up by a bona fide attack, which is to be continued so long as an iron clad can fire a gun. Another letter to the same paper says that the foreign diplomats have received unofficial information that President Lincoln intends to have Charleston reconquered by the United States authorities, and that there is much comment in Washington in regard to General Hunter's remaining an idle spectator of the reconnoissance.

Admiral Dupont's iron-clad squadron has arrived at Port Royal, and is being repaired and fitted for service again. The damage done to the monitors is considerable, but not serious. It is thought that a second assault will soon be made, in which we shall certainly be successful.

## Meeting of Loyal Citizens.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Loyal Citizens of Adams county was held at the Court-house last evening, to give expression to their feelings in regard to the great issues now before the country, and to consult upon measures to sustain the Government in this its hour of trial.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. S. R. RUSSELL, and the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen to preside as officers:

President—SAMUEL DUNBORAW, Esq. Vice Presidents—Hon. James Wilson, George Hagerman, Abel T. Wright, Enosh Lefever, George Arnold, David R. Cook, Isaac Wolf, John Day, Jesse M. Hutton, Capt. B. Gardner, H. Longwell, Eden Norris, John McCreary Jacob V. Bushey.

Secretaries—Emanuel Bushman, Ephraim Myers, C. B. Haines, Wm. Christman, Sergt. J. H. Sheard.

On motion of D. A. Buchler, a committee of seven was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The committee was D. A. Buchler, S. R. Russell, S. S. McCreary, Baltzer Snyder, David D. Gitt, John Horner, Warner Townsend.

During the absence of the Committee, the Hon. EDWARD MCPHENSON, who returned from Washington yesterday on a visit, was called for, and delivered one of the most eloquent and forcible speeches we have ever heard from him, which was most enthusiastically cheered.

The Committee reported a series of resolutions, for which we have not time or room to give to-day. They breathe the true spirit of patriotism, and strongly urge the organization of Union Leagues in every District, and authorized the President to appoint a Delegate to the Pittsburg Convention, and Conferees for the Senatorial District.

D. MCCONAGHY, Esq. made a very able and beautiful speech on the resolutions, and the meeting adjourned.

## Children's Aid Society.

Mr. PALMER, Agent for the Children's Aid Society of Baltimore, has just been in our place with a number of children, for whom situations have been provided. He now asks that persons who may desire to be furnished with boys by the Society, send at once a written application to R. G. MCCREARY, Esq., of Gettysburg, and when the number of twelve is called for, he will be here and furnish the same.

## Col Charles L. K. Sumwalt.

Among the cases which have been tried by the Court Martial now in session in Baltimore, was that of Colonel Charles L. K. Sumwalt, of the 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers. The charges were, that on six different occasions the accused drank ardent spirits to such an extent as to render him totally unfit for duty by reason of drunkenness. On nearly all these charges, the accused was found guilty—as well as, one which alleges that after the usual dress parade, he caused the long roll to be beaten, and after re-assembling the command, made a long harangue to the men. He was also charged with having visited the house of Mr. Hammond Dorsey, Howard county, Md., became highly intoxicated, and behaved in an unofficer-like and ungentlemanly manner. He announced himself the advocate of Hon. John C. Breckinridge's election at the last Presidential election, and that on the question of the present rebellion, his sympathies were with the South. The sentence was as follows: "And the Court does therefore sentence him to be dismissed from the military service of the United States." Major General Schenck has approved the sentence, and therefore Col. Sumwalt ceases to be an officer of the army.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has taken occasion to call the attention of the presidents of the various telegraph companies to the penalty prescribed in the 144th section of the excise law for sending telegraphic messages without the required stamps affixed, which it is understood some of the operators are in the habit of doing. Hereafter the said penalty will be rigidly enforced.

The rumor that our forces had driven the enemy from and occupy Gordonsville, is not correct. All was quiet on the front on Sunday.

The news which we have received of the operations and immediate designs of the Army of the Potomac is somewhat complicated and obscure. The more authentic intelligence from Washington conflicts with the various other reports. Thus far, our only respectable news is to the effect that Stoneman made a reconnoissance in force, with his cavalry, to ascertain the whereabouts of the main body of Lee's army, what force, perhaps had been sent to the Shenandoah, and to cut the Lynchburg railroad communications. While this operation was taking place, infantry, well supported, were to have taken Burnside's crossing over the Rappahannock, on Thursday. The army is in excellent health and spirits.

From Fortress Monroe we have the gratifying intelligence this morning, that Gen. Foster, shut up in Little Washington, North Carolina, by the Rebels, has been relieved. A river steamer, loaded with troops and supplies of provisions and ammunition, succeeded in running past the Rebel batteries on the Tar river on the 14th, and reached the wharf at Washington in safety. All fears that General Foster will be obliged to surrender himself and command may now probably be dismissed.

Among the many bills passed by the Ohio Legislature, was one to provide for taking the vote of the Ohio soldier in the army.

## The News.

Gov. Seymour has addressed the New York Senate a message upon the proposed law authorizing soldiers in the army to vote by proxy, which law, the Attorney General of the State, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, declares constitutional. The Governor is of opinion that the Constitution intends the right to vote shall be exercised only by the elector in person, as it requires him to vote in his residential election district. "It would be an insult and injury to the soldier to place the exercise of this right upon a doubtful or unconstitutional law, when it can be readily secured to him by a constitutional amendment." Such a doubtful law, the Governor thinks, might make disastrous complications in a Presidential election during a time of war and political excitement. A constitutional amendment would remove all doubt and difficulty. Gov. Seymour further declares that "the people of New York will never consent that their absent brethren in the national service shall be debarr'd, when they discharge the most sacred duty of the citizen, from the enjoyment of that entire freedom of opinion which they have, by an emphatic expression at the ballot-box, secured for themselves, and which they will firmly maintain."

The news from Suffolk, Virginia, is up to Thursday evening, and gives an encouraging aspect of the position of affairs there. Admiral Lee telegraphs that the Rebels on Wednesday morning opened with seven pieces of artillery upon the gunboat Mount Washington, which was a ground, and succeeded in disabling her. The remainder of the fleet went to her assistance, and after several hours' fring silenced the Rebel guns. The Mount Washington was towed out of danger at high water. Our boats anchored for the night where they fought all day. A later despatch says that the enemy have not crossed the river, and there are indications that they are retreating, though they still had some artillery on the Nansemond. Our fleet had five killed and eighteen wounded. Their land attacks on the position of our troops have also failed.

Suffolk correspondents write that the Rebels are in strong force in front of our position, but nothing more serious than skirmishing had occurred. Our gunboats had made their way up the Nansemond, and would materially aid in the defense of the place. Strong confidence is expressed in the ability of our troops to maintain themselves. The Rebels, under General Wise, have also laid siege to Fort Magruder, near Williamsburg, on the Peninsula. At latest accounts no serious fighting had occurred.

The removal of the Winnebago and Sioux tribes of Indians from Minnesota will be commenced immediately on the re-appointment of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. They will be removed from Fort Snelling by river to a tract of land near Fort Randall, on the Upper Missouri, several hundred miles distant from any considerable white settlement. The Government will furnish them with agricultural implements in their new homes.

Mr. James Snowden Presents, a resident of Montgomery county, Maryland, has been brought to this city from Potosi, Mo., and committed to the Old Capital Prison. He has been tried by a military court for harboring and aiding Rebels, and was sentenced to be hung. The proceedings in the case were referred to the President for his approval, and by him the sentence was commuted to imprisonment in Fort Delaware during the rebellion. He will be forwarded to Fort Delaware soon.

On Monday night a member of a Pennsylvania regiment on picket complained of feeling ill. The surgeon of the regiment was called, when there was some whispering instituted. The sick soldier was a woman, *enroute*, of course. The result of the surgeon's work was the delivery of a fine boy. Gen. Josh. Owen named the child Pickett Edmund Ellsworth.

## Victory over the Indians in Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 17.—Colonel Evans attacked and routed a body of two hundred Indians who were entrenched in a canon seventy miles south of here, at day-break on the 15th. Thirty of the Indians were killed. Our forces followed them fourteen miles, scattering them in every direction. Lieutenant Peel was killed, and two sergeants were dead, on our side.

From Columbus, Ohio and Indianapolis. CINCINNATI, April 16.—A sensation was created in Columbus yesterday, by the discovery that several clothing store merchants had been in the practice of furnishing citizens' clothes to soldiers in Camp Chase, to pass the guard and desert.

The proprietors of four large establishments were arrested, their stores closed and guards placed over them. The butternuts are in great travail of spirits on account of this detection.

Dr. John S. Lynah, formerly of Baltimore, was recently arrested at Winchester, Va., for using treasonable language, and sent South.

Besides the bounty of \$50 to be paid to every soldier who re-enlists for a year after the term of his service expires, each soldier is to have thirty days furlough.

General Roscerans has prepared his army for offensive operations. General Burnside has opened direct communication with him, and will probably join him at the proper moment. The forces scattered about through Tennessee, Missouri, and Arkansas have orders to concentrate and move with more concert of action.

An expedition left Helena last Sunday and proceeded sixty miles into the interior of Arkansas. They had several skirmishes with the Rebels, and returned in triumph with a number of prisoners. A large number of troops were embarking at St. Helena for Vicksburg at the last accounts.

## Attack on Charleston.

BALTIMORE, April 12.—The gunboat Planouba arrived at Old Point on Saturday afternoon, bringing the officers of the iron-clad Keokuk, which was disabled in the engagement off Charleston, and sunk the next day. From participants in the engagement we gather the following interesting particulars:

The fleet, after leaving Hilton Head, rendezvoused in the mouth of the Edisto, and several days were occupied in gathering the vessels and making final arrangements, issuing orders, and arranging for the attack. All being completed, the fleet left in detachments, and assembled off Charleston on Sunday, the 5th inst. The iron-clad fleet crossed the bar and entered Charleston harbor on Monday. The Keokuk, drawing less water than any of the others, was sent in first to find the channel and replace the buoys. Proceeding up the main channel, the Keokuk found and easy and unobstructed entrance with full eighteen feet of water in the shallowest places, more than has ever been before found on Charleston bar. The buoys were replaced without difficulty, the rebels offering no opposition. The Keokuk returned to the fleet, and on the morning of the 7th the order was given to the iron-clads to enter the harbor.

The order was to proceed in single file or in a line ahead. The Weehawken was the leading vessel, having in front of her a scow, and then between her and the scow Ericsson's torpedo-explorer, or Devil, as it has been called. The Ironsides, with Admiral Dupont on board, was the fifth in the line, and the Keokuk the last. In this order the bar was passed in safety without detection.

The order given to the commanders of the various vessels was to keep straight on up harbor until they came within 1,000 yards of the forts, and then to attack, directing their efforts principally against Fort Sumpter. In this order the fleet moved on steadily, and gallantly up towards Fort Sumpter and Moultrie the rebels withholding their fire until they got well up into the harbor. The Ironsides stopped off Fort Moultrie, and let her anchor; it being dangerous to take her further up, on account of her drawing over 15 feet of water. At this moment there seemed to be a temporary misunderstanding, and all the iron-clads, except the Weehawken and Keokuk, gathered about the Ironsides, apparently supposing that she had grounded and needed assistance. They were, however, soon signalled to go into action. The Keokuk had kept on until she led the line, and had advanced to within 400 yards of Sumpter, against whose granite walls she hurled her fiery shot, with all the rapidity that the energy of her brave crew could furnish. The rebels, as was expected, immediately concentrated their fire on the Keokuk, which assumed to lead in the attack. From Sumpter, Moultrie, batteries Beauregard and Cummings' Point, and from a fort erected on the middle ground, the fire of 400 to 500 guns were concentrated on a terrible hail upon the devoted vessel. Such a fire had, perhaps, never in the history of the world been equalled. It was met by the officers of the Keokuk with heroic fortitude. Whilst the balls were striking her at the rate of one for every second, her guns were worked with vigor and precision, and their weight and force were already making their mark upon the walls of Sumpter. It soon, however, became apparent that the Keokuk had none of the impregnability of Ericsson's Monitors, and that in fact as an iron-clad she was a failure. The rebels' balls seem to penetrate her as easily as those of a wooden vessel. The port-holes or shutters of her ports became jammed, and her guns practically unserviceable. During this thirty minute she remained under this concentrated fire, one hundred shots struck her, ninety of which were water line shots, or such as would cause her to leak in a seaway. In fact, she was perfectly riddled. Her flag was shot into tatters, and the whole of her sides were battered, bruised, and pierced. Perceiving the severe injuries she had received, the Admiral signalled her to retire out of action, and anchor out of range. This was safely accomplished.

In the meantime the Monitors Nahant and Carlsbad had moved up to the support of the Keokuk and engaged Fort Sumpter; the Ironsides and other vessels at longer range were dividing their attention between Moultrie and Sumpter. Into and on the latter fort a heavy fire was thus poured, and it is believed, not without effect. The engagement was kept up from 1 till 4 o'clock, when, in obedience to Admiral Farragut's signal, the fleet retired slowly, receiving and returning the rebel fire until they anchored out of range, within the bar. The Weehawken was assigned the important duty, which was faithfully performed in the midst of the fight, to examine, and if possible to fire, the obstructions which the rebels have extended across the harbor from Fort Sumpter to Moultrie. Protected by the scow and the Devil in front of her, she pushed up straight toward the obstructions.

They were proved to consist of a network of chains and cables stretched across the harbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling her propeller, and which she found impossible to force. To this network the rebels are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other submarine explosives. Having completed the examination, and tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for the removal of these obstructions, the Weehawken returned, and reported to Admiral Dupont, who then ordered the discontinuance of the conflict. It is believed that the damage done to Fort Sumpter by our fire was serious. So far as it showed externally, it consisted of two embrasures being knocked in to one, and numerous indentations in the wall, which it is believed a few hours more would have converted into a serious breach.

What damage and loss of life was sustained in the interior of the fort is not, of course, known, but it is believed to have been considerable. Fort Moultrie was also well hammered, and at least one gun was dismantled. Beyond the sinking of the Keokuk, the damage to the iron-clads was very slight, not more than would require 24 hours to repair. They all came out of the contest in fighting trim, and able to have continued the conflict, had it been advisable. The Ironsides was hit frequently, but besides having one port shutter injured, was unharmed.

Our informant heard of no serious casualties on board of any vessels except the Keokuk. This vessel sunk the next morning, about 1,000 yards from the Morris Island beach. She had thirteen wounded, two of whom, including Acting Master McIntosh, will probably die. The Devil was not lost, as stated by the rebel despatches. When the Weehawken returned from the reconnaissance, the scow she had in tow broke loose and grounded on Morris Island. The rebels thinking it a dangerous affair peppered away at it, thinking it was the Devil, or something worse; but our informant assured us that the Devil was safe, and will yet be made use of against the rebels.

The affair might be summed up thus: We have entered Charleston harbor, made a successful reconnaissance, engaged the rebel forts for three hours, damaged Sumpter seriously, lost one vessel, and have had a crowning proof of the invulnerability of the Monitor fleet.

## General Burnside's Recent Orders Respecting Traitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 14.—Gen. Burnside's order relative to sending domestic traitors beyond the Union lines, and for the protection of Union men, is well received in Indianapolis, as it confirms the previous action of General Carrington. Union men, who have been driven from their homes in this State, because they were accused of reporting the Knights of the Golden Circle to the Commander of the District, were sent back to-day, with officers instructed to rely on the civil authorities for their defence, but with orders that if they were not protected the offenders shall be dealt with under military law.

## The War in Tennessee.

CAIRO, April 14.—The Rebels in the vicinity of Fort Donelson have been gathering in all the horses fit for cavalry service. In order to prevent this, General Rosecrans has ordered that all the horses in the neighborhood shall be taken by the Federal forces. While engaged in this duty, seventy men, on Friday last, met about the same number of Rebels. A skirmish ensued, in which twenty-one of the latter were taken prisoners, including Major Blodwin and two Captains.

## Governor Curtin Declines a Re-Nomination.

HARRISBURG, April 14.—There is high authority for the statement that Governor Curtin will positively decline a re-nomination. He has been offered, and accepted, a high position in the gift of the National Government, which will take him to a foreign country. Until the expiration of his term of office he will continue to exercise the various duties which are now pressing upon the State Executive.

## Rather Sarcastic.

The New York Herald says: In a few days Lord Lyons will leave Washington for this city, and take up his abode at the Brevoort House, in Fifth avenue. We make this announcement in order that the Democratic leaders, great and small, may know where to find him, as he will want them to explain the recent elections in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

## Indignant Secessionists.

On Sunday morning a week Rev. Mr. Conrad, of Chambersburg, editor of the Lutheran Observer, occupied the pulpit of the Third English Lutheran Church on Monument street, near Gay, Baltimore. At the commencement of the service he prayed for the President of the United States and others in authority, and it was observed that several persons previous to the close of the prayer rose and walked out of the church. On his concluding a larger number also left the building, making in all about twenty persons who thus manifested their Secession feeling.

## The Crisis of the War.

The Richmond Examiner of the 9th instant says: "In the course of the month of June the campaign and the war will culminate. If we come out of that month defeated the South will be forced on terrible measures to preserve itself. If we come out victorious, then the war will be substantially over, as the Federal troops cannot operate in the South after that time."

The steamship Stonewall Jackson, alias the Leopard, a noted Rebel blockade runner, has at last been brought to grief. A Charleston despatch announces that on Saturday night last she attempted to run the blockade into Charleston, but was so sharply pursued by the blockading fleet that she was run ashore and burnt. Her crew and passengers escaped to the shore. Her cargo was a valuable one, consisting of several pieces of field artillery, two hundred barrels of saltpetre, forty thousand army shoes, and a large assortment of merchandise.

A raid was made into Gloucester county, Virginia, on April 10, by the troops stationed at Gloucester Point, under the command of Colonel A. H. Grimshaw, Fourth Delaware Infantry. The expedition was very successful. Some ten thousand dollars' worth of Rebel property was burned, and over three hundred head of cattle, sheep and mules were driven into our lines. The infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Carroll Toivis, was in the advance, and made one of the most remarkable marches on record, having gone over a distance of thirty-five miles in ten hours.



## Regulations for the Assessment of the Income Tax, May 1, 1863.

The following regulations for the assessment of the income tax, just issued by Commissioner Boutwell, are a matter of special interest and importance at this time:

The Assessor and Assistant Assessors of each collection district will assess the income tax, as on the first day of May next, upon every person residing within the district liable thereto.

Each person will be required to return his total income, so far specifying the sources from which it is derived as to enable the assistant assessor to decide what deductions shall be made therefrom.

Persons whose income does not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars, and who reside in the United States, will be subject to a duty of three per cent on such portion thereof as is liable to taxation: *Provided, however,* That upon income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent will be levied.

Persons whose income exceeds ten thousand dollars will be subject to a duty of five per cent on the portion thereof subject to taxation: *Provided, however,* That upon income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States, a duty of one and a half per cent will be levied.

Every farmer or planter will be required to make returns of the value of the produce of his farm or plantation, without deduction for the labor or services of himself and his family, or for any portion of such produce consumed by himself and family.

The following deductions will be made from the aggregate income of each person, and the tax assessed upon the remainder, viz:

State and local taxes assessed in the calendar year preceding the assessment, to wit, from January 1, 1862, to December 31, 1862, inclusive.

Salaries of officers, or payments to persons in the service or employment of the United States, from which a deduction of three per cent has been made by the disbursing officers of the Government.

Interest on dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust company, or savings' institution, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferry-boat, railroad company or corporation, from which interest or dividends a duty of three per cent shall have been deducted by the officers of said companies, corporations, or associations; interest from any bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness, of any railroad company, or other corporation, from which a duty of three per cent shall have been deducted by the officers of such company or corporation; and receipts derived from advertisements on which a duty shall have been assessed and paid.

Also, the sum of six hundred dollars, except in those cases where the whole or any part of said six hundred dollars shall have been deducted from the salaries or pay of officers or persons in the service or employment of the United States.

The amount actually paid for rent of any dwelling house or estate, which is the residence of the persons assessed.

The amount paid by any farmer or planter for hired labor and necessary repairs upon his farm or plantation, including the subsistence of the laborers.

Whenever the total income of any person exceeds ten thousand dollars, and deductions are made therefrom, upon the ground that a portion of such income has been subject to a three per cent duty upon dividends or interest paid by companies, corporations or associations, as before enumerated, such persons will be subject to a tax of two per cent, additional upon so much of his income as may have been previously subjected to a duty of three per cent by the officers of the companies, corporations, or associations before named.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office, as executors, administrators, or other fiduciary capacity, and are required to make return of the income belonging to minors or other persons which may be held in trust, as aforesaid; and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted from the income tax, as aforesaid: *Provided,* That the exemption of six hundred dollars, under section 90 of the excise law, shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust, except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee, made under oath, that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of six hundred dollars may be exempted and deducted.

Whenever persons liable to assessment of income tax shall neglect or refuse to make the lists required by law, or when the lists made and tendered by such persons shall not be accepted by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor as just and proper, it shall be the duty of such Assessor or Assistant Assessor to make lists of such persons according to the best information he can obtain. Persons so assessed may make oath or affirmation as to the amount of income and deductions therefrom agreeably to section 93.

Persons receiving rent may deduct therefrom the amount paid for necessary repairs, insurance, and interest on incumbrances upon such rented property. The cost of new structures, or improvements to buildings, shall not be deducted from income.

The tax must be levied upon all dividends declared prior to September 1, 1862, and upon six hundred dollars of all salaries of officers, or payments to persons of the civil, military, naval, or other service of the United States, for services rendered prior to said date, as such dividends and proportion of salaries were not subject to deduction or assessment.

Interest received from or due by trust companies, savings-institutions, insurance, bridge, express, steamboat, ferry-boat, and railroad companies, corporations, or associations, prior to the same date, must also be taxed.

Interest paid by him on incumbrances upon the dwelling-house or estate on which

the assessed person resides may be deducted from income; also his payments for necessary repairs.

Farm produce which the producer has on hand on the first day of December, 1862, must be appraised at its market value on that day.

The income tax shall be included in the annual list, and appeals and other proceedings held as provided by law.

*Form of Affidavit to be taken and subscribed before the Assessor or Assistant Assessor.*

*State of \_\_\_\_\_ County of \_\_\_\_\_ ss:* I, \_\_\_\_\_, being sworn (or affirmed) according to law, say that he (or she) as guardian or trustee of \_\_\_\_\_ was not possessed of, or entitled in any way to, an income to the amount of six hundred dollars in value, from any or all sources whatever, during the year 1862, liable to be assessed according to the provisions of the laws of the United States, as he (or she) solemnly and verily believes.

Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 1863, before me, the subscriber, Assistant Assessor for \_\_\_\_\_ division of said county.

*State of \_\_\_\_\_ County of \_\_\_\_\_ ss:* I, \_\_\_\_\_, being sworn (or affirmed) according to law, say that he (or she) has been assessed for the year A. D. 1863, for an income duty in the \_\_\_\_\_ county (or city, or town, as the case may be) of \_\_\_\_\_, in the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and for the full amount of his (or her) income under authority of the United States, and by reason thereof is entitled to be exempt from any further income duty for said year, as he (or she) verily believes.

Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 1863, before me, the subscriber, Assistant Assessor for \_\_\_\_\_ division of said county.

*State of \_\_\_\_\_ County of \_\_\_\_\_ ss:* I, \_\_\_\_\_, being sworn (or affirmed) according to law, say that the annexed statement of his (or her) annual income for the year A. D. 1862, which he (or she) has received, or to which he (or she) is in any manner entitled, (as trustee or guardian, as the case may be, of \_\_\_\_\_) and that he (or she) (as trustee or guardian as aforesaid) has not received and is not entitled to receive, from any or all sources or income together, any other for the said year besides what is set forth in said statement.

Sworn (or affirmed) and subscribed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ A. D. 1863, before the Assistant Assessor of \_\_\_\_\_ division of said county.

**BONDS OF ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, &c.**  
1st. That Bonds given by Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, &c., for the faithful discharge of their respective trusts, and the disbursement of funds arising therefrom (in though in a certain sense bonds required in legal proceedings, and therefore exempt under the second clause of Schedule "B" vide p. 90 pamphlet official edition Excise Law,) come specially within the meaning and provisions of the first clause of the Law title "Bonds," as Bonds for the due execution or performance of official duties, &c., and are therefore clearly liable to the stamp duty imposed on such forms of Bonds, viz: 50 cents.

2nd. Bonds given by such officers to Court, in the sale of real estate for payment of debts, for appropriation of proceeds according to law, are subject to the same stamp duty—50 cents.

3rd. Bonds of Indemnity executed to Sheriff by parties suing out writs of Replevin, Foreign Attachment, &c., are strictly bonds required in legal proceedings within the meaning of the clause already referred to, and are therefore exempt.

**INSURANCE POLICIES, &c.**  
The phrase "Premium or Assessment," as used in Sec. 6 of the Act in question is construed to include all payments for insurance, whether in money or in a premium or deposit note.

**Bread Riots.**  
Bread riots, which the rebels were so fond of predicting in the early stages of the national crisis, have indeed arrived; but, unhappily for the prophets, they are at their doors and not at ours. In the very capital of the Confederacy, under the eye of Jeff. Davis and his accomplices in mischief, three thousand starving women have

raged along the streets, broken open and sacked stores, and supplied themselves with food and clothing wherever they could.

A few weeks ago a similar disturbance was reported as taking place at Savannah; and a short time before the women of Atlanta helped themselves in like manner, presenting pistols at the heads of shopkeepers. At Raleigh, N. C., a company of women went to a store and appropriated several barrels of molasses. At Salisbury, in the same State, on the 18th ult., a mob of soldiers wives armed themselves with hatchets, and visited one store after another, demanding and obtaining flour and molasses. Another riot has since occurred at Petersburg. We may well imagine that these six instances are only a part of the cases which have actually occurred this far, and only the beginning of what is yet to come. The Raleigh Standard says: "Bread riots have commenced, and when they will end God only knows."

Private advices from Newbern, North Carolina, to Sunday last, state that a communication had been received from General Foster, belonging to Little Washington, in which he said that he was well supplied with provisions, and believed that he could sustain his position against all the force the Rebels could bring against him, for three weeks, if necessary. The Rebel papers of Monday affirm a partial success in opposing the reinforcements sent to General Foster's assistance.

A private letter, dated March 28th, gives the information that may have desired, that the force at Washington, North Carolina, under command of Gen. Foster, consists of the 27th Massachusetts Regiment, two companies of the Massachusetts Union Regiment, and a battery of artillery.

**CORPSEHEAD PATRIOTISM.**—When the troops of Gen. Burnside were passing through the streets of Cincinnati, recently, they passed the hall where the Democratic (?) Convention was in session. But not a shout, or the waving of a hat, or a handkerchief, or even a friendly smile greeted the brave fellows who were going under the stars and stripes to meet the rebels. All was silence and sullenness in the "conservative convention." The hearts of its members were with the rebels.

**Tetter, Scald-Head, Itch, Blotches.** All Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Erysipelas of the Face, Old Ulcers, of long standing, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment, are permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 380, SIXTH ST., above Vine, Philadelphia.

**SHAKERS.** the nicest and best assortment in town, at  
McKENNEN'S.

**ATS.**—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker" hat? Call at  
McKENNEN'S.

**THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.**

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## THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

From the Lower Mississippi

CINCINNATI, April 16.—The expedition which left Helena last Sunday, proceeded up the St. Francis river, Arkansas, a distance of sixty miles, secured the country, and had skirmishes with rebel cavalry, in which they killed thirty, captured thirty, and returned to Helena.

A large number of troops were embarked at Helena for Vicksburg, at the last accounts. The greatest activity prevails.

Adjutant General Thomas made a speech to General McCluskey's brigade, at Lake Providence, the other day. He told the soldiers that the President had clothed him with the fullest power to inaugurate the Administration policy touching negroes, who were to be received within our lines, clothed, fed and armed. He had authority to disperse any man, be his rank what it may, who maltracts this unfortunate race. This was the policy of the Administration. The President had set his foot down and was not going to take it up.

The news by the Arabia is to the effect that there has been a collapse in the Confederate loan, which promises disastrous results. The London Times sees earnestness in the operations of our Union Leagues, and predicts that our cause wears a more favorable aspect. The Polish insurrection is extending its bounds, and increasing in vitality.

**"HALLFAX," N. S., April 10, 1863.**

"The fifty thousand dollars of Confederate loan, put up at auction in Halifax this day by the Messrs Gray, brokers, did not command a single bid. There was quite a crowd, but no one would risk a dollar for Jeff's loan. One 'emmy' Scotchman offered to purchase the whole bundle of coupons at the rate of four cents per pound weight for packing paper, but the Grays would not part with them at that rate.

"Confederate credit was so infinitely bad when, in this community of sympathy, not one would lend a cent on it. Alas! for Jeff & Co."

**A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.**—The net results of Colonel Wilder's late expedition from Murfreesboro', Tennessee, into the rebel lines south of that point, are summed up, as follows by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette:

"Five hundred head of good horses and mules; five thousand pounds of tobacco; four thousand bushels of corn; eighty-six tons of hay and flour; a large quantity of wheat and four; eighty-three prisoners in arms—three of them officers; four captured as 'conspectors,' and one gathering up cotton yarn, &c., for rebel army clothing, and a mail carrier and a rebel mail; and one hundred and ninety-four able-bodied negroes."

Gen. Burnside has caused the arrest of two young ladies for giving aid and comfort to the enemy in Kentucky. Their names are Miss Fanny Battles, daughter of the rebel Brig. Gen. C. Battles, and Miss Lillian Booker, both from Tennessee; and both are now enjoying plain food at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio.

The appalling fact, lately developed in Berks county, that there is an organization in this State vigorously perfected to resist the draft, seems to startle the people of the entire Commonwealth. What an element of evil is this! Is it not time for us to take to the danger, and for all true friends of the Union to stand together? Is it not time for discussions to cease? Can anybody remain indifferent or inactive with such an enemy, so strong and venomous, in our midst?

General Shields has resigned his commission in the United States Army. He arrived in San Francisco on the 20th ult., but occupies no position in the Military Department of the Pacific.

**Married.**

At the Parsonage in Petersburg, March 19th, 1863, by Rev. S. V. Steiner, Mr. ALFRED J. BEEBE and Miss MARY M. SOWERS, both of Adams county, Pa.

On Thursday, 9th ult., by Rev. N. J. Mitchell, Dr. F. S. SMITH, of Bendersville, and Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of Hon. James Clitham, of Lockhaven, Pa.

**Died.**

On the 6th inst., ANNA MARY AMANDY, daughter of Margaret Liser, aged 10 years 9 months and 27 days.

In Westminister, on the 11th inst., JOHN FISHER, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Westminster, in the 84th year of his age.

In New Freedom, Adams county, April 23, 1863, Mrs. JANE, consort of Abraham Wilson, and daughter of James and Mary Wilson, aged 10 years 6 months and 25 days.

On the 2nd inst., in New Salem, of pneumonia, JACOB BLOOMER, son of Isaac and Sarah Bloomer, aged 3 months and 12 days.

On the 18th inst., in Franklin township, of pneumonia, MAGGIE GEORGE, daughter of William and Ann E. Wente, aged 11 months and 8 days.

On the 24th ult., in Adams county, SARAH C. KEEFER, aged 1 year 7 months and 24 days.

**Notice.**

The second account of ROBERT McCURRY, Sequator of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, was filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Prothy.

**Notice.**

The fourth account of Dr. JONAS ANZ, committee of the person and estate of GEORGE BERTINHO, (deceased), has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Prothy.

**Notice.**

The first and final account of JACOB BERNER, assignee of the estate and effects of LUTWIG BARNICK, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on the 26th day of MAY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Prothy.

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Special Notice.**  
ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of **LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN** (commonly called "Five-Twenty") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan, must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE,  
Subscription Agent,  
No 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.  
April 14.—5m.

**DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILDCHERRY**

Has proved to be the most efficacious remedy yet discovered for the treatment of all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Spitting Blood, Short Breath, and all the pulmonary affections of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, arising from cold, and all other causes. It is a powerful expectorant, and will loosen the phlegm, and induce a free cough, and thus remove the cause of the disease. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and will cure all cases of the above diseases, and all other pulmonary affections, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, arising from cold, and all other causes. It is a powerful expectorant, and will loosen the phlegm, and induce a free cough, and thus remove the cause of the disease. It is a safe and reliable remedy, and will cure all cases of the above diseases, and all other pulmonary affections, and all other diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, arising from cold, and all other causes. 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DR. SWEET'S  
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LINIMENT  
THE  
GREAT REMEDY

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheuma-

tic and Nervous Dis-  
orders.

FOR all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Linctus is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Swart, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLAYER OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, at which the most sceptical may be convinced by a single trial.

The Linctus will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief, and cure in a few hours, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

**FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE** arising from imprudence or excess, this Liment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. It soothes the nervous system, strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

**FOR PILES**—As an external remedy, we claim that this is the best, and we challenge you to produce an equal. Every vision of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

**FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCERS**—Some times extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liment will never fail to cure.

**SPRAINS** are sometimes very obtrusive, and a large number of joints are liable to meet this need.

The worst cases may be conquered by this Liment in two or three days.

ULCERS, RURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also GUM-BLAINS, FROSTED FEET, and INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

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Dr Stephen Sweet of Connecticut?  
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Dr. Sweet's Infallible	Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails.	
Dr. Sweet's Infallible	Liniment
Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.	
Dr. Sweet's Infallible	Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.	
Dr. Sweet's Infallible	Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.	
Dr. Sweet's Infallible	Liniment
Cures headache immediately and was never known to fail.	
Dr. Sweet's Infallible	Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.	
Dr. Sweet's Infallible	Liniment

Cures Toothache in one minute.

**Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment**

Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

**Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment**

Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

**Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment**

Has been used by more than a million people and all praise it.

**Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment**

Taken internally cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus and Cholera.

**Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment**

Is truly a "friend in need," and every truly sick man have it at hand.

**Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment**

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

**A Friend in Need. Try It.**

Dr. Sweet's infallible Liniment, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the wonder and astonishment of all who have availed of a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

**To Horse Owners!**

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses, unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, excites magical and certain. Harass or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure.

prevented and cured in their incipient stages, the confirmed cases are beyond possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so deep-seated or hopeless but it may be alleviated by the Laminant, and the faithful application will remove the lameness, and enable the Horses to travel with comparative ease.

### Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its immediate use at the first appearance of Lameness will afford the most pleasant and favorable direction in all cases.

**DR. SWEET'S**  
**Infalible Liniment**

SOLDIER'S FRIEND

And thousands have found it truly  
A FRIEND IN NEED!

**CAUTION.**

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature  
Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every  
Label and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment"  
blown in the glass of each bottle, without which  
none are genuine.

**RICHARDSON & CO.,**  
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.  
**MORKIN & ALLIN** General Agents  
at Child Street New N.

As sold by all dealers everywhere.  
Dec. 9, 1862.